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Defendent CONSTANTIN von NEURATH

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Neurath was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs on January 30, 1933, when Hitler became Reich Chancellor. For six years, during the first critical periods when Germany was rearming, Neurath directed and managed the foreign affairs of Germany. On February 2, 1938, his 65th birthday, and at a time when he had brought Germany's first difficult tasks in the field of international relations and foreign affairs to a successful conclusion in furtherance of the aims and ends of the conspiracy, Neurath retired from the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and continued in the Cabinet as President of the Secret Cabinet Council, which included defendants Ribbentrop, Goering, Hess, Keitel, Raeder among others. In 1939 Neurath became Reich Protector for Bohemia and Moravia; in 1941 he was given leave by Hitler to restore his health; in 1943 he became SS Obergruppenfuehrer. He was a member of the Academy of German Law, and a member of the Reichstag (?). In 1943 he retired finally. Neurath in the execution of the positions set out above, took such actions that:

(a) He materially aided, assisted, and participated in, both with respect to formulation and execution, the plans of the Nazi conspirators for wars of aggression and wars in violation of international treaties;

(b) In accordance with the Fuehrer Principle he executed and assumed responsibility for the execution of the foreign policy plans developed and pursued in furtherance of the Nazi conspiracy;

(c) He directed and managed the foreign affairs of Germany, in furtherance of the plans of the Nazi

conspiracy, in such a way as to:

(1) disregard treaty and international obligations which stood in the way of German rearmament, sometimes using specious and insincere rationalizations and justifications;

(2) withdraw from international conferences and otherwise prevent and discourage the formation of international agreements to achieve general disarmament and collective security arrangements intended for the prevention of war;

(3) enter into non-aggression and other pacts, taking advantage of implied and express threats of force and intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, to improve Germany's international power in that manner;

(4) establish and develop organizations for the improvement of Germany's international power through the subsidizing and encouragement of German nationalist and other fifth column groups in foreign countries;

(5) and at the same time give false assurances that Germany's intentions were not aggressive, were limited in scope, and consisted of the honoring of its international obligations and assurances, gaining time to develop its armaments and war potential for use in gaining further benefits in violation of Germany's international obligations and assurances.

(d) He personally appointed and in many cases personally authorized and directed the activities of officials in the

Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, assuming specific personal responsibility for the war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in such territories.